

GOT TO PULL ALONG.

What's the use in 'sighin' if your soul can sing a song?  
Rains day, or sunny, you've got to pull along.  
Hurricane a-blowin', or tide a-runnin' strong.  
Time is a flyin'—is a flyin'!

What's the use in 'sighin' for the dead an' dusty years?  
Didn't they have crosses? Didn't they have graves?  
What's the use in 'sighin'? World will never heed your tears:  
Time is a flyin'—is a flyin'!

Take the road contented—an' the old world at its best:  
Travel soon is ended; there'll be time enough for rest.  
When the shadow comes an' scatters dust—an' daisies o'er the breast:  
Time is a flyin'—is a flyin'!

Time is a flyin'—is a flyin'!  
—Atlanta Constitution.

THE WHITE LIES OF JULIETTE

Inconvenience of Always Telling the Truth Pointed Out in a Girl's Journey.

From the French.

JULIETTE TO HER FATHER.

DEAR FATHER—No one could possibly feel more keenly than I your reproaches yesterday morning when I was just leaving for Cherbourg with my governess, Miss Harriet, and my little brother, Paul. In spite of your having forbidden it, the last thing I did before my departure was to brush my cheeks with my powder puff.

This you perceived as you bade me good-bye. Caught unawares, I denied the fact as stupidly as I did energetically, and you did not spare your denunciation.

Of course I am heartbroken to think that I have ever displeased you, dear papa, so I immediately made up my mind that the best way to prove my repentance and show my respect for you was to conform blindly to your counsels.

This is how I set to work to practice them that very day.

No sooner had we taken our seats in the train, Miss Harriet, Paul and I, than the guard came to take our tickets. According to your instructions we had bought Paul's at half price.

"I am sure that child ought to pay the full fare," said the guard; "he is certainly more than seven years old."

"He is eight years old, sir," I said, openly.

"Ten francs more, then," replied the guard.

We paid and the train started. Miss Harriet was not at all pleased with my interference, and she scolded and spluttered away until she finally wound up by telling me that she did not think we appreciated her sufficiently.

"I heard your father say the other day that I was stupid," she said. "You needn't deny it for you can't!"

Of course I had to tell her the truth. "He didn't say you were stupid," I answered, "but he did say that you were a goose."

Mercy! That was worse than ever. She looked at me as if she would like to eat me up. She said she would like to, but I think, dear papa, that you had better be on the lookout for another governess.

We reached our destination without further adventure, except at the custom house, when we were asked to declare the brandy, the cofone, the game for my aunt at Cherbourg and all the rest of the things. This cost fourteen more francs.

After an hour's ride in the carriage we at length threw ourselves into the arms of your sister. Thin and bony, more homely than ever—I am still being perfectly frank, you see—she stood waiting for us on the threshold of the old house which you are so anxious to sell to her.

"Why did your mother come with you?" she asked me at once.

"Oh, mamma was delighted to get rid of us so that she could have a good time with papa," I replied, for was it not the truth?

"She is not ill, then?"

"No, indeed."

"She wrote me that she was ill. Ah! I understand perfectly; I am to have all the care and worry of taking care of the children while she amuses herself."

She did not even pleased, somehow. I tried to caress her and soothe her.

"But you love me, little one, don't you?" she said.

"Yes, aunt," I replied.

"As much as your mother?"

"I was about to tell a lie. Fortunately I remembered your words in time, so I answered her truthfully."

"Oh, no, indeed, aunt, not nearly so much."

"Is it because you think your mother is prettier and more agreeable than I?" she persisted.

"That is exactly the reason," I replied.

She frowned at me as blackly as Miss Harriet had done, but she gave me one last chance to redeem myself.

"Why, how did you think I am?" she demanded crossly.

"Again I was absolutely frank and said just what I thought."

"Nearly sixty, is it not?"

"Little fifty, I am only forty-five," and as she seemed quite inclined to box my ears I thought it was high time to get the presents that I had brought to her.

"Here is a centrepiece that mamma sent you," I said as quickly as I could get hold of it.

"It is very pretty," and aunt appeared delighted. But what expectation—such as me!—the thought of a sister-in-law has

"Oh, but she didn't embroider it herself," I said hastily, for I remembered how pained you would feel at such a departure from the truth; "the waitress did the work on it."

Aunt scowled more fiercely than before, and I handed her your box of chocolates.

"What! From Potin's?" exclaimed aunt, smiling, all her frowns vanishing as if by magic. "His chocolate is always the best, but it is so expensive."

"This time, dear papa, it concerned you, so I told her the truth at once."

"The box is from Potin's, aunt," I said.

"Mamma had it given to her on New Year's Day, but papa got the chocolate at the little shop on our corner."

Aunt looked as if she had a whole thunderstorm inside of her, and the frowns were in full force as she said sourly:

"I hoped that your parents would have the decency to come and see me themselves. Your father wants to sell me this house, and as he said he had had it specially repaired for me, perhaps I might be suited very well!"

"How curious!" I remarked, saying exactly what I thought. "There haven't been any workmen here for three years, for I heard papa say so!"

"Ah!—And do you also know why your father wants to sell the house?"

I was tempted to be silent, but, instead, I said frankly:

"It is too noisy here to be endurable, and, besides, there are stables close by."

I cannot describe, dear papa, the unfortunate effect of these undeniable truths. My aunt left the room hastily and banged the door behind her.

I should have renounced them and there the attempt to be truthful if Gaston de Tournettes had not just that instant jumped from his horse and come hastily into the room. I wished to announce his arrival to my aunt, but he stopped me, saying that he had heard of my intended visit here and had come to see me the instant he knew I had reached the city.

He said that he wanted to speak to me and not to my aunt. Thereupon he began to say many very pleasant things to me, and finally asked openly if I liked him.

Ah! my dear papa, if it had been disagreeable to me before to tell the truth I assure it was quite different this time.

"Indeed, you please me very much, Monsieur Gaston, and you always have."

"Then you are not afraid to become my fiancée?"

"On the contrary, I shall be delighted to do so," I said frankly, remembering how you had said he was the most eligible bachelor of the season.

"And you will love me?" he continued.

"I love you already—"

But I will stop here, dear papa, for it seems to me that I can see you frowning this time, and I can hear your voice growling:

"Naughty girl! You have said as many impertinent and awkward things as you have told the truth!"

So let me hasten to reassure you, dear papa. This is all a story that I have made up to tell you.

Paul paid no more than half fare and Miss Harriet is convinced that we could none of us get along without her, and that we think she is the very salt of the earth! The brandy passed the customs officers beneath their eyes and noses, and they never suspected a thing.

My aunt is delighted with mamma's centrepiece, which she thinks is all her own work, and she is perfectly satisfied with the cheap chocolate in the Potin box. She will certainly buy the house. And as for poor Gaston de Tournettes, he is still ignorant of my sentiments!

I merely wished to show you, a trifle maliciously perhaps, but perfectly respectfully, I assure you, that the truth you talked so much about is not always expedient to tell. Indeed, you would not think it was modest or fitting for a lady to issue from her well and travel about through the world without being adorned and veiled to a certain extent.

You had far better trust to woman's tact, finesse and taste to render her so- ciable, amiable and even pretty and bewitching without losing any of her natural grace! Cover her with a little anodyne in the shape of a few innocent lies and she may journey freely without fear of injury.

Thus, dear papa, do not scold me so severely another time. I promise that I will tell only nice, white, innocent little lies, and you must admit now, yourself, that they make life vastly more agreeable and easy to live! In fact, there is no getting along without them!

JULIETTE.

Hereditary Mysteries.

"If there is much virtue in the doctrine of inherited qualities, why is there such a vast difference as we see in a multitude of instances between brothers or between sisters?" said Mr. R. T. Hufmayer of San Francisco.

"Years ago I began to make a study of this matter, and I have a book at home filled with cases bearing on fraternal disparities. I know of a learned jurist, and a most excellent man from every point of view, who has a brother in the penitentiary. I knew of a family of six brothers, three of whom were men of the highest social and business standing, while the other three were knaves and vagabonds, outcasts from society. They had the same father and mother, the same moral and intellectual training. Whence the difference? I know of two sisters, one of whom is an angel and the other a totally depraved creature. Inherited qualities often exist and are influential in the formation of character, but the law of their transmission is wholly uncertain."—Washington Post.

NATIONAL GRAFT HUNT

Crusade Extending to All the Departments.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WILL BE NEXT.

The Charge Made That Some of the Officials Are Interested in a Publication in Which They Anticipate Their Government Reports by Articles Written by Them and Illustrated at Government Expense.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The crusade against graft in the executive departments, which has recently disclosed a state of affairs in the Department of Agriculture almost or quite as bad as that which involved the Postoffice Department last year, will soon be directed toward the Geological Survey, and possibly against the Bureau of Fisheries, commonly called the Fish Commission.

The Geological Survey is under the Interior Department, and the Bureau of Fisheries is a branch of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It was made known that charges have been preferred against leading officials of the Geological Survey, alleging that they own stock in the Mining World, a journal published in Chicago, and that they have exploited in that paper certain scientific theories and discoveries which they have obtained at the expense of the United States.

A big fuss has been made by other magazines, who declare that they are being discriminated against. They declare that paid officers of the United States are using for individual profit information which they have obtained at the expense of the government and which rightly belongs to the people.

It is charged that four of the directors of the Mining World Company are officials of the Geological Survey, and that, in addition to receiving their dividends, they are under engagement to write exclusive articles for the magazine. The information contained in these is usually published in advance of the official reports of the survey officers, which are available for the public generally.

The matter will be referred to the Keep Commission for investigation. The commission is expected to find out incidentally why it is that the results of professional investigations and researches carried on by the Geological Survey are almost invariably withheld from official publication until from six months to two years after the time of completing the work. It is a matter of common knowledge in Washington that many of the most interesting and valuable reports connected with the work of the Geological Survey appear in scientific journals and popular magazines, profusely illustrated with pictures and sketches made at government expense, many months before the official reports of the survey are given to the government. These magazines articles almost invariably bear the names of some of the survey, and the articles are, of course, paid for. The case which led to the charges just made public is that of the Mining World.

H. C. Reiser, chief clerk of the Geological Survey, and acting director in the absence of Director Wolcott, admitted that several members of the survey were stockholders in the Mining World, and he said there might be some ground for the charge that information obtained at the expense of the government has been sold for a price, but he said that Director Wolcott had always disapproved of this practice. Mr. Reiser was not inclined to regard the matter very seriously.

In connection with the charges against the Geological Survey, complaint has also been made against the Bureau of Fisheries and the Bureau of Forestry. The reports of both bureaus are always from a year to three years late, and the interesting matter is frequently sold to magazines in advance. In connection with the Forestry Bureau one instance is given in which there is supposed to be no graft, but merely the "red-tape" delay of which President Roosevelt complained when he appointed the Keep Commission.

FORESTRY ENDOWMENT.

Plans For Establishment of It at Yale University.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—First steps toward the raising of \$150,000 to be used in the endowment of a chair of applied forestry at Yale University have been taken at a meeting of the executive committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

The committee has in charge the raising of the necessary funds for the endowment of the chair and the appointment of a special committee of three practical lumbermen to co-operate with the Yale Forest School faculty with a view to directing the course of study along practical lines and also of the work of securing a committee of too lumbermen, who will have charge of the work in the various lumbering districts.

Sharon, Pa. (Special).—Henry Robinson, for 10 years disbursing clerk of the national House of Representatives at Washington and prominent in national and state politics, died at his home in Mercer, after an extended illness with cancer of the stomach. Mr. Robinson was a native of Mercer county. He was president of the Mercer County Trust Company, which he organized about two years ago.

Robbed the Express Safe.

Palatka, Fla. (Special).—John T. Graves, an employee of the Southern Express Company, who claimed he was gagged and tied on the morning of the 20th and the safe robbed, confessed to having committed the theft himself and gave up the money, which amounted to \$1,835. He first hid the money in an incubator in his room in the express office. Later in the day he removed it to the Union Depot, secreting it in an ice box.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDEP.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Symptoms of fever, supposed to be yellow fever, were discovered on the steamer Proteus, at New York, direct from New Orleans.

Rev. J. G. Rawlins was found guilty as accessory to the murder of two children of Rev. W. I. Carter, of Valdosta, Ga.

Supreme Regent Howard C. Wiggins will call a special session of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum.

Conrad E. Speas has been appointed general freight agent of the "Q" line west of the Missouri River.

Yellow fever has developed among the crew of the steamer Atheniana, at Santiago, Cuba, from Colon.

An action was instituted by Attorney General Mayer against the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Baron Rosen, one of the Russian peace envoys, was a guest of President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

Countess de Dabach, formerly Miss Meta McCall, of Philadelphia, died in Paris.

The profit-sharing plan of the Bourne Mills, Fall River, will be resumed.

Three men were injured by a blast in upper New York.

Noble J. Dilday, Indiana agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has resigned. He says business of the company has fallen off 500 per cent. He also says he is not in good favor with Vice President Tarbell.

Fifteen-year-old Isabel Cowan, who ran away from home three months ago, has lived most of the time in Central Park, according to the story she told in the Children's Court in New York.

Attorney General Mayer has decided to institute suits against the old directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Dr. Doty, health officer of New York, says he is not able to pass definitely upon the cases of suspected yellow fever in quarantine in that city.

The Japanese envoys now in America have shown themselves to be tactful, shrewd and resourceful, and fully able to cope with the Russians.

Julius Wolf was clubbed to death near Philadelphia by Michael McHale, a farmer, to whose wife he made an insulting remark.

Miss Claude Cleveland is a girl barber at Addison, Mich., who has a monopoly of shaving and haircutting in the town.

Secretary Root and his sons will go as far north as Labrador.

With only a few exceptions, all the deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans have been confined to Italians.

More names were added to the death list of the ghost Bennington, making the total number 64.

A cloudburst occurred at Bridgeport, Ct., causing loss of life and immense damage to property.

Nelson Talbot, a former slave, died at Zanesville, O. He was the wealthiest colored man in Ohio.

Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, notified Archibald C. Haynes, a leading general agent of the Equitable Society in New York city, that Mr. Haynes' contract with the Equitable was terminated.

At a recent meeting of his subagents Mr. Haynes recommended that on account of recent troubles in the Assurance Society, which had reduced the profits of the agents, they be put on salary until such times as the Equitable could resume its former relations with its agents. This recommendation was not agreed to.

President Roosevelt made a visit to Coney Island to inspect the institutions established there by the city of New York to improve the condition of the poor. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Jacob Riis. The trip from Oyster Bay to Sea Gate was made on the naval yacht Sylph.

Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Minneapolis as the result of a hemorrhage and paralysis suffered on July 2 while preaching at a camp-meeting.

Fred W. Smith, grandson of Prophet Joseph W. Smith, of the Mormon Church, has started a propaganda to convert Mormons of Utah to former principles.

Arrangements have been completed for constructing an oil pipe line from Chanute, Kan., to Port Arthur, Tex., a distance of 650 miles.

John Carbutt died in Philadelphia. He was well known to photographers and was the first president of their association.

Serious charges were made against the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company by Chief Examiner Vanderpool to the state superintendent of insurance.

Steps for an endowment of a chair of applied forestry at Yale University have been started in Chicago.

Six men were killed and three others injured by a railroad train near Amsterdam, N. Y.

Foreign.

The French are complaining that the Germans are not maintaining the statu quo as they agreed to do pending the international conference.

The Governor of Cameroon made a report on the conflict between the Germans and the French Senegalese troops on the Congo frontier.

The United States cruiser Minneapolis, having on board the solar eclipse expedition, arrived at Bona, Algeria.

The Russian government is trying American car couplers on the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad.

An epidemic of cholera prevails among the famine-stricken refugees who crowded into Madras, India.

Negotiations for the settlement of the Russo-American tariff difficulties are progressing steadily.

The British government will press claims for damages for the sinking of the steamers R. Kilda and Ikona by Russian auxiliary cruisers.

The Lancashire cotton operatives decided to strike unless the advance in wages they demanded is conceded to them.

The Dutch expedition sent against the rebellious natives of the Sunda Islands killed 300 of them.

Japanese influence has finally secured free coast and interior navigation privileges in Korea.

6 KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Five Stricken By One Bolt at Coney Island.

MANY BADLY BURNED AND SHOCKED.

While the Storm Was at Its Height There Was a Terrific Flash of Lightning, Which Struck a Flagpole About Which Were a Number of People—Caused Terror Along the Beach.

New York (Special).—A series of thunderstorms of terrific violence swept over Greater New York Sunday. Lightning struck in many places and a number of people were killed by the bolts.

At Coney Island a particularly heavy bolt descended in the midst of scores of bathers and sight-seers, and the victims numbered nearly two score. Five people were killed outright, and 28 were injured, all of them being knocked senseless. Eight of those rendered unconscious were seriously hurt and had to be removed to the hospital.

The storm struck Coney Island about 4:30 P. M. The clouds were so dense that it seemed as though darkness was about to fall. The lightning flashed incessantly, and there were terrific peals of thunder.

The day had been pleasant up to early in the afternoon, and large crowds were resorting themselves in the surf or watching the bathers. The Boardwalk was crowded, and when the rain began to descend there was a quick rush to shelter. A large number of bathers and spectators were driven under the Boardwalk in front of the Parkway baths.

The walk at this point is about eight feet high.

Several people were under the walk, clustered about or near a large flagpole, which goes through the Boardwalk and has about six feet of its base in the sand. The bolt of lightning struck the top of the pole, shattering it and, going down, seemed to burst with a terrific report right in the midst of the people under the Boardwalk. They were hurled in every direction or prostrated where they stood. Five were killed instantly and 28 were injured, eight of the latter being severely shocked and burned. The dead were taken to the morgue.

Twenty were rendered unconscious, but they soon revived and were able to proceed to their homes. The eight severely injured were taken to the Coney Island Emergency Hospital. The spot where the bolt struck looked like a battlefield. The dead and injured, still and white, or gasping and twitching, lay scattered in every direction, while those who were uninjured were shouting and screaming hysterically. The rain was descending in torrents and the lightning and thunder kept up their flash and roar, adding to the terrors of the scene.

It was a long time before any of those uninjured were able to collect themselves and give the alarm. It seemed hours before help came in the shape of police and ambulances. The dead and injured were gathered up quickly and taken away.

ITCH OF BURIED LEG KILLS HIM.

Couldn't Scratch Amputated Member, and Worried to Death.

New York (Special).—William Stall, 976 Intervale avenue, is dead as a result of worrying over his inability to alleviate an imaginary itching of his leg that had been amputated a week before. He became so weak that he could not resist a recurrence of the blood poisoning that had caused the amputation of the leg, and he died in Lebanon Hospital.

Stall's left leg was crushed by a falling stone two months ago. After the amputation a week ago he complained that his left foot itched, but he could not find the foot to scratch it. Then the attendant broke to the still dazed man the information that his left foot had been cut off and buried. Immediately Stall began to worry and steadily became weaker.

Carrie's Picture Ruined.

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—Some unknown person gained access to the State House and entering the rooms of the State Historical Society destroyed the picture of Carrie Nation, "the smasher," which hung on the wall. On the frame of the destroyed picture hung a card with the following inscription: "Ghosts sometimes do funny things. General Custer's done this. The motive which inspired the act is believed to have been revenge. A year ago Miss Blanche Boise, a follower of Mrs. Nation, entered the Historical Society rooms and partly destroyed the picture of 'Custer's Last Stand.'"

Thunder Burglar Alarm.

Cleveland (Special).—A crash of thunder work up Leola Morton, daughter of Melville Morton, in time to save her father from death by chloroform, administered by a burglar. The burglars had broken in and chloroformed Morton and had succeeded in ransacking the house, securing a small amount of booty, when a terrible thunderstorm broke, waking the daughter. She was hurrying to her father's room when she perceived the odor of the drug and called for help. Morton was revived after neighbors had worked for an hour over him.

Bennington Dead, 64.

San Diego, Cal. (Special).—Two more names were added to the list of the dead in the Bennington disaster, making the total dead 64. R. C. Greiss, whose home is given as Toledo, Ohio, died this afternoon, after being unconscious for about 24 hours. Peter Nielman, carpenter's mate, died this evening.

Baron Komura at Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. (Special).—President Roosevelt entertained at luncheon Baron Fujiro Komura, minister of foreign affairs, and Kogoro Takara, minister to the United States, the Japanese envoys to the Washington peace conference. Subsequently he had a long interview with them, at which all phases of the approaching negotiations were considered. Neither the President nor his Japanese visitors cared to discuss for publication the nature of their conference except in the most general terms.

COL. AGUINALDO AGAIN

Evidence That He Confers With the Ladrones.

BIG CROWDS CAME TO SEE HIM.

Former Filipino Leader, as Witness in Suit, Becomes Rottled on Cross-examination and Is Forced to Make an Incriminating Confession—Dramatic Scene Produced by Presentation of Filippios Who Had Been Mutilated.

Manila (By Cable).—Emilio Aguinaldo, looking impressive and describing himself as a farmer, and not noticing a packed courtroom beyond nodding to a few friends, testified in the Renacimiento libel case. This is the case in which three editors of the Renacimiento, the most influential of the Filipino organs, were arrested on the charge of libelling Captain Baker, of the constabulary, whom they charged with cruelty in the Cavite campaign.

Aguinaldo testified that a constabulary officer visited his farm and compelled him to go to headquarters, where he was urged to influence Felizardo and Montolon, two Ladrona leaders, to surrender. He refused to do so, alleging that he had no influence with the Ladrones. Thereupon Captain Baker swore at him and insulted him. He said he knew of several constabulary outrages. He said that Ladronism is steadily diminishing.

Prosecuting Attorney Smith cross-examined Aguinaldo. The former rebel leader became pitifully rattled. He abandoned his attempt to speak in Spanish and testified in the Tagalog dialect, through an interpreter. He reiterated weakly the statement that he was leading a retired life as an example to his countrymen, but was forced to admit that he had been familiar with the raids of Felizardo and Montolon, which, he deliberately said, could not be assigned to the restoration of peace.

Just at this time Aguinaldo was dramatically and suddenly confronted with five horribly tortured Filipinos who had been rescued and succeeded by the constabulary. One of these, 73 years of age, had had his tongue sliced, one had been hamstringed, two others had been hamstringed and their lips hideously cut up, and one had his legs hacked off by the Cavite Ladrones. This created an extraordinary sensation.

Hundreds of people crowded the courtroom for half the day waiting for and afterward listening to the testimony of Aguinaldo.

CHINESE WANT OPEN DOOR.

Will Probably Decline to Sign Any Exclusion Treaty.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Some doubt is expressed in official circles whether it will be possible to obtain China's consent to another treaty with the United States providing for even the exclusion of Chinese laborers from this country.

The State Department is aware of the ill feeling throughout China on the whole subject, and now that the immigration treaty with China has been allowed to lapse without the negotiation of a new agreement reports have reached here that China is inclined hereafter to refuse to sign any similar convention.

China's position appears to be that the exclusion of Chinese citizens from a friendly country is in itself a disgrace, and while she cannot ignore the laws of a foreign power providing for such exclusion she can refuse to sanction it or become part of it by concluding a treaty involving such restrictions. A year ago, it is said, it would have been easy to conduct negotiations with China for the exclusion of Chinese laborers only. Now, however, it is understood, the Chinese officials are disposed to regard the signing of such a treaty beneath the dignity of the Government.

The reason for the assumption at Peking of this new attitude is not quite clear to the officials here, though in some circles it was attributed to the influence of foreign powers.

NEW CHICAGO TERMINAL.

Five Railroads, Headed By the Wabash, To Erect It.

Chicago (Special).—A new terminal station in Chicago to cost from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 and to cover land extending from Clark street, on the west side of State street, on the east, and from Polk street south to Taylor street, is to be constructed by the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad, acting with other roads. Negotiations for the purchase